## The Free Wool

Clause of the new tariff law has the effect of reducing the value of our

## CLOTHING STOCK

Many thousand dollars after January 1, 1895.

## THE WHEN

Does not propose to wait until that time, but is meeting the losses each day, as thousands can testify who have taken advantage of our

## Free Wool Clearance Sale

Whereby at one full swoop we knock off from 25 to 50 PER CENT. from the present value.

## A FIRST-CLASS

## Rubber Boot or Shoe

Should combine Style, Comfort and Durability. By this standard the "BELL" Brand is strictly high-grade.

MCKEE & CO.. : INDIANAPOLIS

State Agents Boston Rubber Co.

KILLED BY A WOMAN

THE MONTGOMERY GIBBS MURDER

MYSTERY FINALLY SOLVED.

Confession of Clarence Robinson, Who

Says His Wife Shot the Attorney

While He Was Being "Held Up."

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 15 .- Clarence Rob-

inson, the convicted burglar in the county

jail here, made a confession to-day which

confirms what his wife had already told

the police, and removes all doubt about the

murder of Montgomery Gibbs, the Buffalo

attorney, in April last. When Deputy Su-

perintendent of Police Cusack and District

Attorney Kenefick, of Buffalo, arrived here

this morning they were armed with the con-

fession which Mrs. Robinson had made to

the Buffalo police. They went at once to

the county jail and were shown into the

corridor where Robinson was. The pris-

oner was asked to tell the officers what he

knew about the Gibbs murder. For two

hours they fired questions at Robinson, try-

ing him first on one tack and then on an-

other. He dodged and squirmed and fought

them at every turn. At first the prisoner

showed plenty of assurance, but finally it

became apparent that he was giving away

under the strain. One of the turnkeys took

him aside then and urged him to be a man

and make a clean breast of the matter.

Robinson had admitted that part of the

story told by Mrs. Robinson was true, and

at last admitted that he was implicated in

the murder, but declared that his wife had

fired the shot which killed Gibbs. Suddenly

the prisoner broke down. Bowing his head

upon his hands, he began to sob. Then he

he said, "we were in want. We lived first

at No. 190 East Eagle street, in Buffalo, but

during the week before the murder we had

a room at No. 146 North Davidson street.

When we started out that night Sadie wore

men's clothes and we each carried a thirty-

two-caliber revolver. We walked along Del-

aware avenue and passed seven or eight

persons. Gibbs approached us, and I said

"With that he had almost reached us, and

leveling my revolver at him, I ordered him

to throw up his hands. Instead of doing

so, he struck me with a cane or umbrelia.

Then he grabbed my right wrist and we

had a fight for the revolver. When he laid

hold of my wrist the revolver was fired,

but the bullet went into the air. A mo-

ment later there was another shot and the

bullet entered Gibbs's left arm. He fell to-

ward me and we clinched. Then it was that

Sadie pulled her revolver and shot him in

the head. He dropped and we started to

rob him when we saw somebody coming.

We skipped out, climbing over the hedge

fence and running between two houses, we

separted and met on a back street. Then

we walked around the block and back past

the place of the murder, but on the oppo-site side of the street. They were loading him into a wagon as we went by."

At the conclusion of his statement Robinson wept bitterly. He murmured the name

of Sadie repeatedly in a reproachful way

and was completely unnerved. In her statement to the Buffalo police, Mrs. Robin-son claimed that Robinson had fired the

three shots, and that she did not use her

Turnkey Abrams has the statement of

two persons, however, to whom Mrs. Rob-

inson admitted that she fired the shot

which killed Gibbs. One of them is Bert

Snyder. Abrams, with Synder in custody,

will appear before the grand jury in Buffalo

on Wednesday. The authorities here have promised to defer the sentencing of Rob-

inson for ten days in order to give the

Buffalo grand jury a chance to pass upon his case. If he is indicted he will be de-

livered to the authorities of Erie county,

A dispatch from Mount Vernon says:

Clarence Robinson, charged at Cleveland,

with the murder of lawyer Gibbs at Buf-

falo, came here from the West January

last, opened a pawnbroker's shop and then

married a variety actress at Mansfield, the

couple leaving here before the close of winter. Mrs. Robinson dressed in a very

mannish costume, with a slouch hat or cap,

man's ulster of dark blue and her hair

was cut short. She frequently carried a

cane and was often mistaken for a man

by those who did not see her skirts. Rob-

inson is the son of the late Dr. Winfield

Two Men Shot by an Officer.

James Cannon and Thomas Short, Bull Hill

miners, arrested yesterday on a charge of

having robbed a Victor gambling hall Sat-

urday morning, attempted to escape from

the officers, who were bringing them to jail last night at Divide. Deputy Sterling shot both, killing Cannon and dangerously wounding Short. It is believed the men were innocent of the crime with which

they were charged, as many miners will

testify that both were attending a ball at

the time the robbery was committed. Can-non was about twenty-eight years old. His

Sample of Wild West Reporting.

PERRY, O. T., Oct. 15 .- E. T. Hand, pro-

fessor of the Kildare higa school, shot five

holes through George F. Bohr, formerly

Mayor of Arkansas City, Kan., near here

to-day. Bohr died instantly. Both men

were contestants for the same piece

of land, and the killing was the result of

a quarrel over it. After the killing, Hand

started to give himself up to the officers

mother lives at Dubuque, Ia.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 15 .-

Robinson and a cousin of S. R. Gotshall

prosecuting attorney of Knox county.

New York, for trial.

"'Here comes a swell guy.'

"When we arrived in Buffalo last spring,"

# BIG 4 ROUTE RICHMOND

# POINT COMFORT

ACCOUNT OF THE General Christian Missionary Convention.

One Fare for the Round Trip

Tickets will be sold Oct. 16, 17 and 18, good to return until Nov. 1. Stop-over on the going trip on Old Point Comfort tickets. For further information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, No. 36 Jackson Place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

IT IS CONCEDED By all who travel that the C., H. & D. R. R. is the best line between

Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. It is the only line leaving Indianapolis in the evening by which sleeping-car accom-modations can be secured for TOLEDO and DETROIT, reaching those places early following morning. Ticket Offices: No. 2 West Washington street, "Old Bee-Hive Corner." No. 134 South Illinois street, and Union Station.

#### MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

To. 30-Chicago Limited, Puliman Vesti-buled Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars,

No. 36— hicago Night Express, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches and Sleepers, daily 12:35 a. Arrive Chicago... No 10-Monon Accommodation, daily, ex-

No. 35-Vestibule, daily 3:25 a. m.

No. 9-Monon Accommodation, daily,
except Sunday 11:20 a. m.
Puliman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at
west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, Union Sta-tion and Massachusetts avenue.

## WAGON WHEAT 48°

ACME MILLING COMPANY,

352 West Washington Street.

REV. DR. BARTLETT TO RESIGN.

### He Will Preach His Farewell Sermon in Washington Next Month.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Rev. Dr. William Alvin Bartlett, of this city, has announced that he will preach his farewell sermon here in the New York-avenue Church on the second Sunday in November. This announcement will cause sincere regret in Washington, where Dr. Bartlett has been recognized for years as the best pulpit orator in the city, and one of the best in the country. He has been pastor of the church in which he now preaches for twelve years past, and in that time increased the congregation in numbers from 593 communicants to 1,155. Several other churches have been organized as offshoots of the New York-avenue Church since he assumed the pastorate, as he always earnestly advocated the extension of the church wherever practicable by the establishment of new churches, chapels and missions. The hand-some Church of the Covenant, ex-President Harrison's church, is a daughter of Dr. Bartlett's church, as well as the Garley Memorial. Dr. Bartlett came to Washington

from Indianapolis. WOMAN'S BODY PETRIFIED.

### It Had Been Buried Sixteen Years and Was as White as Marble.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 15 .- The members of the Tyson family have had the remains of William Tyson and Miss Jane Tyson exhumed and transferred from the original burial place. William Tyson had been buried thirty-one years and Jane Tyson sixteen years. Very little remained of William Tyson, but the woman's remains were in a complete state of preservation. Upon removing the covering the body was dis-closed as white as marble. A relative present declared it was a perfect specimen of petrification. The remains of both were reburied in one grave, and it required the strength of eight men to lift the casket, which was placed in a wooden box. The weight was thought to be over five hundred pounds.

Tabor Amusement Company Assigns. DENVER, Col., Oct. 15. - The Tabor Amusement Company assigned this after-noon after the court was asked to arrange a settlement of the amount due from ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor to Mrs. Seth, who was formerly Mrs. Swickheimer, and who loaned him \$175,000 some time ago in order to prevent the foreclosure of a mortgage on the Tabor Block and Opera House. No and became insane. He screamed and could be heard for miles. Both men were

FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Miss Frances Willard Addresses the W. C. T. U. at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 .- At to-day's session of the Women's Christian Temperence Union convention Miss Frances Willard made an address. The big Baptist Temple was filled with people and the famous advocate of temperance was greeted with much enthusiasm. Miss Willard said that women should have larger suffrage, not because the women were better than the men, but because they were different. She spoke of enthusiasm, and told of the convention of 1860, in which Lincoln's nomination was followed by such an exhibition of enthusiasm as is seldom seen, and said she attended a political convention last year, but there was no effervescence. Everything was planned, questions were put and voted upon, and the work was like that of a machine. Lincoln's picture was there in chromo, but the spirit of Lincoln was not there. Men consecrated to the protection of home, Miss Willard said, have the enthusiasm now; but they have not the members. "Down with the gamnot the members. "Down with the gambling house, down with the saloon, down with the den of infamy," said the speaker, "and up with the white flag of the purer America." Miss Willard paid a glowing tribute to Susan B. Anthony and then said she would stake everything that the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst would ultimately come out in favor of woman suffrage. She spoke also of the parade of women and their efforts, looking to the defeat of Colonel Breckinridge, and said that if she spoke of that to Dr. Parkhurst he might say the women could not vote and that their votes did not defeat Breckinridge. Her reply would be that had the women had a vote his district would have given an overwhelming majority against Breckinridge. She concluded by making an appeal for funds with which to send women to the South for the purpose of organizing the South for the purpose of organizing the colored women.

NO MORE ALIMONY

Judge Gildersleeve Dampens the Ardor of Women Who Ene for Divorce.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- Judge Gildersleeve, of the Superior Court, to-day announced that he would no longer give counsel fees or alimony in separation suits brought by women against husbands. He said they should bring such actions in the police courts. He also said that Judge McAdam had taken the same position in such cases. Judge Gildersleeve made the announcement in an action which Josephine Devere brought against the comedian, Samuel Devere, for a separation on the ground of abandonment. She says she married Devere in 1862, and that he immediately went to the war. She was but fifteen years of age and he was seventeen years. He re-turned from the war a year later and they lived together a week. He went back to fight, since which time they have not lived together. He has since married twice, and denies that he married the plaintiff. She moved for counsel fees and alimony in the action, but was referred to the police courts by Judge Gildersleeve.

GOVERNMENT DEFAULTER.

Ex-Receiver of Public Moneys Short

\$32,000 in His Accounts. MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 15 .- The accounts of Thomas D. Mead, ex-receiver of the United States land office here, have been found short, and his bondsmen have been notified. So far the shortage is \$32,000, but as new claims appear at intervals it is impossible, without an investigation, to tell the total shortage. The money was paid in during Mead's incumbency by homesteaders, and was not turned over to the government or afterwards accounted for, consequently homesteaders were unable to get their receipts or patents and could not realize returns on years of privation and toil spent in perfecting their rights to homesteads. Complaints from them called atmen make the defalcation good no criminal proceedings against Mead are likely to be taken. Mead's successor was Rush Culver, who recently resigned to become Democratic congressional candidate.

JOE WALCOTT WON.

Stopped Austin Gibbons in Less Than Four Rounds.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 15.-In less than four rounds to-night Joe Walcott, of Boston, Tom O'Rourke's colored wonder, succeeded in stopping Austin Gibbons, the Paterson light weight, and at the same time pushed himself right to the front of his ewn class. The fight was at 140 pounds, ten rounds, but the pace was too fast for the Jersey man, and he was practically out after a right-hand swing had sent him to "'He looks too big for us,' she answered, the floor. The "mill" was pulled off by the Atlantic Athletic Club in the Sea Beach Palace here, and was the finale of a series of three which served to formally introduce the club to the public. It took the colored lad two rounds to size Gibbons up and then he went for him furiously, and, although the latter showed no lack of aggressiveness himself, Walcott's heavy blows proved too much for him and he was carried to his corner before the conclusion of the fourth round, very badly punished. Though Gibbons wanted to resume, the fight was awarded to Walcott.

The police regulations prohibiting slug-ging had been in no way modified and fully a score of uniformed policemen were on hand to see that the ordinances were obeyed, while a number of officers in civilian clothes were distributed about the building in case of emergency. It was owing to their presence that the bouts were awarded before a complete knock-out had been given, although the decisions of referee Johnny Eckhardt appeared to be satisfactorily received. The fight was at 140 pounds, ten rounds. Gibbons was attended by Jim and Dick Gibbons, John Kernan, Charley Norton and Con Riordan; Walcott by Tom O'Rourke, Jack Fogarty and Mike

The curtain raiser was a bout between Tim Murphy, of the Pastime Athletic Club, and Jerry Sullivan, of Brooklyn. It was somewhat tame until the fourth round when Murphy did some furious work and was given the fight. Billy Ernst, of Brook-lyn, and Jim Holmes, of New York, met at 133 pounds, and, after five rounds of hard fighting, Ernst was declared the winner, Holmes having injured his arm severely during a period of infighting.

Kelly and Plimmer Matched. NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- Charles Kelly, of New York, and Billy Plimmer were matched to fight twenty rounds at 116 pounds for \$1,000 a side six weeks from to-day. The athletic club at Madison, Ill.,

has offered a purse of \$2,000 for the fight, but it will probably go to New Orleans. Smallpox on a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The steamer Kron Prinz Fredrich Wilhelm, from Naples, with eight cabin and 499 steerage passengers on board, was detained at quarantine, owing to the detection, on passing the passengers, of a suspicious case in the person of a steerage passenger. Deputy Health Officers Tallmadge and Sanborn were of the opinion that the patient suffered from smallpox. Drs. Dillingham and Benedict, of the New York Health Department, both experts in the handling of epidemic diseases, were called in, and after thorough examination confirmed the diagnosis. The passenger having been found mingling with his fellow passengers exposing all to the disease, the whole number of the steerage passengers will be vaccinated and transferred to Hoffman's island to awalt the development of the disease for a period of fourteen days.

Mr. Cleveland Had Poor Luck. BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 15.-It was learned to-day that the President's family will not leave Gray Gables until next week, and that at that time the President will proceed directly to Washington, while Mrs. Cleveland will pay a short visit to the Benedicts at Greenwich, Conn. To-day the President drove to Maple Springs, between East Wareham and Plymouth, where he spent the day gunning with Col. Charles P. Horton and two other members of the Monument Club. They had poor luck.

Dockery's Law Not Passed in the Interest of Retrenchment.

Pushed Through Congress with the View of Making Fat Places for the Faithful and Getting Rid of Republicans.

SOLDIERS THE SUFFERERS

Cruel Injustice Done Many Disabled Defenders of the Nation.

Spirit of the Civil Service Act and the Law Giving Preference to Veterans of War Violated by the Administration.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The bill carried through Congress under the leadership of Alexander Monroe Dockery, of Missouri, under the plausible plea of economy, dispensed with the services of 180 clerks, by abolishing several important bureaus in the Treasury Department and radically changing the business methods which have prevailed there with marked success and security to the public treasury since the days of Alexander Hamilton. Among other criticisms offered in opposition to this measure it was urged that it was cruel in the present state of unexampled business depression to legislate out of office so many employes, many of whom were disabled from other than clerical occupation by wounds and diseases contracted in the military and naval service of the government, and thus augment the great body of the unemployed and suffering. To this it was answered that no meritorious and deserving clerks should suffer in the changes to be inaugurated under the Dockery law; that the Secretary of the Treasury was reserving the vacancies that occurred from time to time n the department, so that when the law went into effect nearly all, if not all, would be provided

The so-called Dockery law went into ef-

fect on the first of the present month, and it is important to note just how the old soldiers and the Republican officials and clerks have fared under the changes and transfers that have taken place. Every one of the Democratic officials and chiefs of division who were legislated out of office (in the offices of Second Controller and Commissioner of Customs, which were abolished by the Dockery law, and in the offices of First Controller and Register, which were greatly reduced in clerical work) have been given places equally as good, and in many cases better, in other bureaus, where old and experienced and valuable officials were dismissed in order to make places to be filled by these favored ones. In the transfers of the clerical force under the new law no Democratic clerk has suffered; every one has been provided with a place at a salary equal to that he was drawing before the change, and in many cases, indeed most cases, they have received promotion, some of them very marked, as from \$1,200 to \$2,000, from \$1,400 or \$1,600 to \$2,000, from \$1,400 and \$1,600 to \$1,800, and so on. But with the old cierks, nearly all soldiers, and who are supposed to be Republicans, the reverse has invariably taken place. Many of them, who, after long years of valuable and faithful service, had been promoted to \$1,800 places, which they were filling with ability and entire satisfaction, have been cut down to \$1,200, from \$1,600 to \$1,000, from \$1,400 and \$1,200 to \$900; and what is still worse, most of them so reduced in salary without any just cause or excuse have been placed upon what is termed the temporary roll. This roll is paid from a lump appropriation of \$30,000, provided by the Dockery law, to pay for clerks necessary to bring up the work in arrears; and as soon as it is exhausted, which must be the case within a few months, the clerks borne upon this roll must go, because there

are no places for them. The misfortune which has befallen these clerks is cruel and without the slightest foundation in justice. As a rule, they were more valuable than their more favored Democratic associates, because of longer experience and training in the public service, and no one can truthfully assert that they were not in every respect capable, efficient and entirely satisfactory in the discharge of their duties. Certainly such favoritism is repugnant to the spirit of civil-service reform, of which President Cleveland has been so pronounced an advocate. Furthermore, nearly all of the men so reduced and put upon the temporary roll are ex-soldiers, and such action, if it does not violate the letter, assuredly violates the spirit of Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which requires that preference shall be given in appointments to positions in the civil service of the government to honorably discharged

soldiers and sailors. While the wages of the workingmen have been cut down to the lowest pittance by the hard times brought about by so-called tariff-reform legislation, and thousands are out of employment or the means of earning a livelihood, and under the operation of the Dockery law, as shown, hard lines have fallen to many gallant and meritorious ex-soldiers who were rendering valuable and faithful service, this same Dock-ery law has given a handsome increase in the salaries of many of the Democratic officials in the treasury; for example, each of the six auditors have their pay increased from \$3,600 to \$4,000 per annum, each of the deputy auditors from \$2,250 to \$2,500; the Controller of the Treasury from \$5,000 to \$5,500 per annum, and he is provided an assistant at \$5,000 per annum, instead of a deputy at \$2,700, as heretofore; also, a chief clerk at \$2,750 per annum, a chief law clerk at \$2,750 and seven law clerks (two at \$2,100 per annum and five at \$2,000 per annum), making an aggregate of \$19,700 per annum. against four chiefs of division at \$2,100 per annum, aggregating \$8,400 under the old law. These facts should be placed before the people, especially the old soldiers, be-fore the coming elections in November.

#### DEFENDED BY JERE WILSON. He Thinks Senate Witnesses Right-

fully Refused to Answer.

WASHINGTON, Cct. 15. - Arguments were closed to-day in the District Supreme Court on the demurrer of McCartney and Chauman to the indictments against them for refusal to answer questions of the Senate Sugar Trust investigating committee. Assistant Attorney-general Conrad, for the government, attacked the defense's claim of freedom from inquisition, saying: "When a banker's books are made the repository of evidence of crime, the production of these books does not constitute invasion of private matters. It must be remembered that these witnesses did not claim exemption on grounds of personal danger to

Jere Wilson, for the defense, laid special stress on the plea that the resolution did not show on its face that it was the purpose of the Senate to take action on the results of the committee's investigations. Mr. Wilson maintained that the buying and selling of stocks, matters of daily occurrence in every commercial center of the world, was as legitimate as the buying and seiling of horses, or rice, or anything else. He characterized this attempt to investigate such alleged speculation of the Senate as an impertinence, and aimless inquiry designed to cast a slur on somebody. The real point at issue was whether the resolution was such an one as would justify a citizen in refusing to testify concern-

to expel its members this information was necessary to that body. He asserted that the Senate never intended to expel any member. The history of the investigations showed that at least one Senator had openly said: "Yes, I bought Sugar stock, what are you going to do about it?" whereupon, said Mr. Wilson, the Senators from way back and near-by held their peace. Judge Wilson argued at length on the analogy between the Senate resolution and the resolution of the House of Representatives in 1878, under which Hallet Kilbourn was arrested for refusing to testify and which the United States Supreme Court held did not contain upon its face any purpose to do anything in the future and sustaining Kilbourn in refusing to show his private records. He cited quite a number of other cases and concluded by declaring that if the citizen was not protected against such inquiries, the invasion of the rights of the inquiries, the invasion of the rights of the citizen would be absolutely endiess and the sanctity and sacredness of his private affairs would cease. Congress must be taught

### a lesson. The court took the motion to dismiss on demurrer under advisement and will render its ruling in a few days. IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Tillman Wants to Seize Liquors 1 Bonded Warehouses. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Governor Till-

man, of South Carolina, was at the Treasury Department to-day and had an interview with Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau in regard to a question on which there seems to be a conflict between federal and State authority. Under the dispensary laws of the State of South Carolina, distilled spirits in the custody of the United States in bonded warehouses belonging to parties who have violated the provisions of the dispensary law by selling them within the State are declared to be a nuisance, and on conviction the State officers are authorized to seize and confiscate the liquor. In all such cases the Governor proposes to tender the tax due to the government and seize the spirits, contending that the federal authorities have no right to interfere in the matter. Commissioner Miller took issue with the Governor and cited several decisions of the courts, among them one by the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein it was held that goods in bonded warehouse were not subject to any process or house were not subject to any process or proceeding issuing from a State co that so long as the government retained control of the goods its jurisdiction and authority was supreme. No final decision. however, was reached, and it is probable that in deference to the wishes of Governor Tillman the question will be referred to the attorney-general for an opinion

### Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- A report has been issued giving statistics of imports and domestic exports of the United States for the months of September, 1894 and 1893, and for the nine months of the present calendar year. The following table gives the features of the report, months of September in 1893 and 1894:

Exports of merchandise. \$72,026,798 \$59,038,863 Imports of Merchandise. 46,300,612 50,589,516 Exports of gold...... 1,436,862 Imports of gold...... 6,678,945 Exports of silver..... 4,742,082 Imports of silver..... 1,914,789

The exports of domestic merchandise for the last nine months amounted to \$577,047,022, against \$603,221,873 for the same time in 1893. The imports of merchandise during The imports of merchandise during the nine months of 1894 amounted to \$503,-529,738, and for the same period last year \$625,325,327. During the nine months of 1894 the excess of gold exports over imports was \$73,603,619 and of silver \$25,581,589.

Can Use Harrison Telephones.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Some days ago Dr. G. Brown Goode, acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, requested from Felix Reeve, the Solicitor of the Treasury, an opinion as to his right to make a contract for the Harrison telephones for use in the National Museum, he having received formal notice from the Bell Telephone Company that the Harrison telephone is an infringement of the former's patents. The Solicitor holds that the Smith-sonian Institution has an undoubted right to make the contract, but advises that an indemnity bond be taken from the Harrison company to secure the United States from any damages that hereafter might be re-covered by the Bell company. Hitherto the institution has paid the Bell company \$60 a year rental for each instrument, and the Harrison company offered to sell their instruments outright for \$30 each.

Users of Alcohol Worried.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Another complication has arisen regarding the free alcohol section of the new tariff law. Secretary Carlisle, owing to the fallure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation, is unable to put the law into effect. Notwithstanding the Secretary's decision, it is contended that alcohol used in the arts, etc., has been free since Aug. 28. Users of alcohol in medicine and the arts want to know whether they are violating the law in removing revenue stamps from the empty barrels. If they do not they will have no evidence upon which to base claims against the government for the return of duty paid since the law went into effect. On the other hand, as the law now stands, they are liable to heavy penalties for not destroy-ing the stamps when the barrels are

Proposed Road Parliament.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The road parliament, to be held in connection with the Atlanta exposition Oct. 16, 17 and 18, 1895, is looked upon by advocates of the good roads movement as perhaps more important than any meeting heretofore held to advance interest in this cause. An official invitation has been sent by Gen. Roy Stone, in charge of the Road Inquiry Bureau of the Agri-cultural Department. The parliament will discuss construction and maintenance of public highways, employment of engineering skill, utilization of convict labor, use of improved road machinery and regulation of width of the wagon tires. Preparations are being made to place some practical demonstrations of the various road construction ideas about the public grounds there.

## Gold Going Abroad Again.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- United States Treasurer Morgan to-day received a telegram from Assistant Treasurer Jordan, at New York, stating that \$500,000 in gold had been withdrawn from the subtreasury for export. This is the first withdrawal of any importance that has been since Aug. 6 last, and this news has had a disquieting effect among treasury officials. It was not, however, wholly unexpected. During the first week in August the gold reserve had been reduced to a little below \$52,000,000. At that time the export season had run its course, and small gains from day to day at length brought the reserve up to over \$60,000,000. Treasury officials differ some-what as to the cause of this apparent export revival.

Civilians for Indian Agents. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The War Department having become satisfied that the policy of charging army officers with the duties of Indian agents has worked to the detriment of the service, is relieving the officers already detailed for this work as fast as the Indian bureau is able to furnish civilian agents to fill the places. The objections to the plan are: First, that it tends to make the army unpopular if an officer is zealous in protecting the interests of the government and of the Indians, and second, that it is bad practice to separate an officer from his command for a long term and impose upon him duties foreign

Great Bemand for Columbian Coins. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The demand for Columbian half dollars is far beyond the expectation of treasury officials. The indications now are that the supply will fall far short of the demand. At the subtreasury in New York \$50,000 in these coins were exchanged for gold during the first three days they were on sale. The demand in Washington is also unexpectedly heavy.

to proper military service.

ASTORIA, Ore., Oct. 15.-The big log

Big Raft Loose on the Sea.

raft which was towed to sea over the Columbia par on Friday last destined for San Francisco is believed to have met with disaster. During the heavy gale of Saturday and Sunday the raft was driven northward, dragging the tug with it, and last night the raft was signted north of the Columbia river. Incoming yessels to-day report having encountered drifting logs, and there is doubt that they had broken loose from the raft. The raft was ing his private affairs. The plea could not road Company, and contained 10,000 spars be set up that as the Senate had the power and piles.

TRAINS AND SUNDAYES CENTS.

Governor Flower and Bourke Cockran on the Hustings.

Both Rail Against Protection, and Claim that It Has Injured Business and Lowered the Wages of Workingmen.

BOOM FOR GOV. M'KINLEY

Columbus Republicans Want Him Nominated for President in 1898.

Big Demonstration in His Honor-Ways and Means Chairman Wilson Talks to West Virginia Farmers.

ALBANY, N. Y. Oct. 15. - The joint mass meeting held to-night by the Hill and Cleveland faction was one of the most enthuslastic, as well as important and significant jollifications of the present campaign. Mr. Rosedale called the assemblage to order and introduced Governor Flower, who was to preside for the remainder of the evening. The Governor spoke in substance as follows:

"This is a time when Democrats should stand up and be counted, and if I do not mistake the feeling of the rank and file they are in line for battle." The Governor paid a glowing tribute to Senator Hill as a statesman and Democrat. Continuing, he said: "Our enemies are boastful, but the plain issues of this campaign should certainly give us the victory. This is a death struggle with the party which gave us the McKinley bill in 1890. The people discarded those theories of currency and tariffs in 1892 by the election of Mr. Cleveland, and those who inflicted the evils upon us now ask restoration to power, when the country is just getting over the drunken debauch in which they left it. They raised the tariff so high that the people of the old world had to move their manufactories here or their labor would have starved at home. In their train have come An-archists and Communists to disrupt the best government ever devised by mankind. Our country is getting over its depression, and in another year we will be prosperous as a nation, and on a basis that will be enduring. There is not a line in the Sherman silver law written in your interest, because any law which tends to make the currency of the country unstable is not in the interest of labor or capital, but to the hurt of both. We have revised the tariff. If we are right in the steps we have taken the people will demand a further ex-tension of Democratic policy. We have also repealed the force bill. There is not a line in the tariff bill which should reduce the wages of workingmen one cent lower than they were in 1892."

BOURKE COCKRAN SPEAKS. Hon. Bourke Cockran was introduced by Governor Flower. Tumultuous applause, lasting for some time, followed the name of the gertleman. Congressman Cockran spoke as follows: "Two years ago I had the honor to open the campaign which resulted in the election

of Grover Cleveland. To-night I stand

ready to give an account of the manner in which the administration of Grover Cleveland has discharged its stewardship. I believe Americans cannot be deceived; that they can discern between right and wrong; between a system of legislation which is for the good of the common people and of that which degrades them. The Democratic party is responsible for two years of government, not for twenty years of mis-government. If the bad times which have overtaken us be the outcome of these years of Republican misrule, I believe that the people will be able to trace the evil to its The Democratic party has been bending for two years over the prostrate form of American industry. The party led by my friend Reed tells you otherwise, But will the people believe him or them? No; their common sense tells them better. We are a common nation, with fields as fertile and mines as rich as they were thirty years ago. Yet our mills are stopped, our factories closed. Why these hard times? If they came not from God, they came from man. Why, my friends, this panic could not be caused by any legislation which could be enacted in one of two years. No: the legislation which caused this was the outgrowth of twenty years of rule of the Republican party. "The commerce of the Nation is the commerce of the individual. For the years of its rule the Republican party has advocated a system of protection. This, com-bined with a debauched currency, is the powerful factor which has brought us ou: closed factories, unemployed thousands, our hard times. If any man can show me how protection protects the workingman, I will be the greatest of protectionists. There has never been a supply in this or any other country that met every demand. But what we want is that supply which will fill the demands which are compatible with the economic prosperity of our gov-ernment. So-called protection does not give us this. We must have a free circulation of money. You have noticed that whenever the slightest uncertainty has attached itself to the currency of a country paralysis resulted. And when the banks and manufactories of this country were struggling through the dark cloud that hung over them the plundering Republicans turned their backs on the treasury they

"Talk to me of protection! Protection from whom? Protection from what? What country has our advantages, our people, our resources? What country is Germany seeking protection from? What country does England wish protection from, if not this giant of the West? The causes of the strikes which have shaken this country have been attributed to Democratic rule. But what are the real causes, if not the base system of tariff taxation which the Republicans originated. Our country is not developed to its fullest resources and never would be under such a so-called protective system of restricted production. Whatever may be the reason for the vote cast-personal spite, vindictiveness or what-the interpretation put upon the result by the people of this land will be Democratic justice against Republican injustice and spoliation. If the Republicans should win this fall they will show a preference for personal gratification rather than national principles—they will show that they would rather knock a man down than set a na-

"The good American citizen, sitting quietly by his fireside instead of being on street corners, will make up ten thousand fold in his vote for David B. Hill over the cohorts of corruption

Congressman Cockran was loudly applauded at every point, especially the names of Cleveland, Flower and Hill, Applause was tumultuous when the speaker appealed for religious tolerance.

## BOOM FOR M'KINLEY.

Columbus, O., Republicans Name Their Candidate for President.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.-Not all the Republicans of Columbus attended the Mo-Kinley meeting to-night for the one reason that they could not. Such an enormour crowd was never seen squeezed into the great rink, which is roomy enough to furnish seating accommodation for some three or four thousand persons, but which tonight held fully twice that number. Thousands struggled in vain to get in. Men and women literally fought for admission. There was a big procession of the local clubs which formed at the courthouse and to the music of half dozen bands, rockets, colored fires, booming cannon and vociferous thousands on the sidewalks, marched along High street for two miles to the rink. It was one of the most notable outpourings of the people that Columbus has ever had. Ohio has taken up the cry that has gone up in the West and stretched over the platform in the rink was a banner with pictures of Governor McKinley and the words "For President in 1896" flaming forth the new Ohlo idea. The Governor spoke for an hour and a half, discussing the political issues fully and warming up the great audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Tomorrow he speaks at a couple of small towns in Democratic strongholds in the

McKinley to Visit Mattoon. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 15.-Immediately upon the positive announcement to-day that